

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

Ottawa

Senate Reading Room

VOL. VIII.—NO. 9.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1896.

\$150 PER ANNUM.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc., Office Main St., Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, etc., Agent for the Manitoba and North West Loan Co. Office, High St., Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

T. C. JOHNSTONE, Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, &c., Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sta., Regina.

A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M., Office in Boile's block, cor. Main and River streets.

D. R. P. F. SIZE, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S., SURGEON DENTIST, Will visit Moose Jaw the 29th and 30th of each month.

Regina office open from 18th to 29th of each month.

H. McDougall, Registrar, Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

W. J. BROTHERTON, watch expert. Graduate of the American Horological Society. Special attention given to repairing and adjusting railroad watches. Office, South Railway St., Regina.

J. A. MACDONALD, GENERAL BLACKSMITH, HIGH ST., MOOSE JAW.

R-I-P-A-N-S.
ONE GIVES RELIEF.

O. B. FYSH,
Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

JNO. BRASS,
Tin & Sheet Iron
Worker.

MAIN STREET, - - MOOSE JAW.

NOTICE
WE WILL give those who have not settled their accounts with us one more chance to save costs. POSITIVELY every account must be settled by the end of September.....

E. Simpson & Co.

Octavius : Field

Wholesale Dealer and Importer of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Having just received the last direct importation for the season, my stock is now complete in both imported and domestic goods, consisting of the choicest brands of Irish, Scotch and Rye Whiskies, Brandies, London Old Tom and Holland Gins, Rum, Ports, Sherries, Champagnes, Claret, Sauternes, Burgundies, Ginger and Native Wines, Liqueurs and Bitters, Bass' Ale and Guiness' Stout, Cigars, Cigarettes, Etc. Terms Spot Cash. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Business hours from 8 to 10 o'clock.

STRAYED.

Strayed from my herd on Sec. 32, Tp. 16, Rg. 27, about 15th of May, 1896, one roan yearling heifer. Any information leading to her recovery will be suitably rewarded. F. W. GREEN, Moose Jaw. 79

FOR SALE CHEAP!

One bay pony, about 4 years old, 14 hands high, well broke to the saddle or for driving; one milch cow about 6 years old; and one set of single harness. The above can be seen at the farm of C. A. Gass, Point Elma. MRS. JNO. GREEN, 9-11p

WANTED AT ONCE.

Active agents for each county. Exclusive control and rights. Will clear from 12 to 25 hundred dollars a year. Enclose stamp for full particulars or 25 cents for \$1 sample. BIG RAIDS MINERAL WATER CO., Big Rapids, Mich.

STRAYED.

Strayed on to my premises, about the last of June, one red heifer about one year old. No marks excepting a little white under each flank. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. D. McMILLAN, Moose Jaw. 35

Help Wanted—Female!

WORK FOR MEN AND WOMEN. We pay \$6 to \$10 per week for easy house work. Child can do it. **No Scheme, Books or Padding.** This is our rule. Send stamp for work and particulars at once. THE SEYMOUR SUPPLY CO., Masonic Temple, Camden, N.J. 45 14

\$10.00 REWARD.

Strayed from Eyebrow Lake, 1 bay horse, about 16 hands high, branded A on left shoulder, 1 bay colt, about 4 years old, no marks, 2 bay colts, apparently 1 and 2 years old. Anybody returning same to the undersigned, will receive the above reward, Jas. McCoy, Moose Jaw. 663

STRAYED.

Strayed from Francis & Sylvain's herd, between July 3rd and 10th, one bay gelding about one year old, small square white spot on forehead; and one bay filly, two years old, large round white spot on forehead. Any information leading to their recovery will be thankfully received by W. J. HALLIDAY, Moose Jaw. 561

Gentlemen !

We do not pretend to carry the world on our backs, nor have we the largest stock on earth; but we can assure you that we have a complete line of the most fashionable cloth for fall and winter suiting, overcoatings, etc., that can be found in any city or country.....

SLATER, the Tailor.

BIG BARGAINS

AT...

W. R. CAMPBELL'S.

We are selling the entire stock at cost. Don't fail to call and see the large stock yet on hand for you to pick from. All good new stock; just look at these goods:—

Heavy flannelote, 32 inch wide, 11 cents, now going at 8 cents; good flannelote, 7 cents, now going at 6 cents; also a good line of towels from 18 cents to 40 cents per pair; a special full line of men's duck for pantings from 14 cents upward; a special line of Gingham from 8 cents; Good heavy winter quilt for double bed, \$1.40; thick heavy white home-crochet quilt, \$1.25; special line of crepe, 13 cents; dress plaid, special prints and upards; men's under wear 25 cents per piece, men's linen collars, 9 cents; men's celluloid collar 13 cents; black cashmere, double width, 21 cents per yard; ladies' fine oil cloth, 25 cents per yard; ladies' fine boots, \$1.15, \$1.05, \$1.25, \$1.65, and \$1.40; children's fine boots, 90 cents, spring heel 95 cents, low shoe 70 cents; men's heavy boots, one piece, \$1.48, \$1.38 and \$1.26; men's fine garter boots \$1.68, lace, \$1.63 and \$1.60. Special cheap line in shovels, spades, hoes, garden rakes, forks of all kinds, granite and tinware, paints and oils, stoves, etc. Perfume, etc. All kinds of groceries going at cost. 125 sacks of flour at cost—Strong Baker, Lillie, Patent, Hungarian; also ready made clothing of all kinds. Now is the time to buy and can when goods and prices will speak for themselves. Full line of all kinds of cutlery, also special full line of cigars, pipes, etc. Piano and organ going at cost, also one No. 7 Taylor safe at cost. Store, house and lot; house and lot and two vacant lots; one lot, house and stable. For Sale—One horse, one phonon, one cutter, one delivery wagon and one delivery sleigh. A full kit of tinsmith tools, and one milch cow for sale at a bargain.

W. R. CAMPBELL.



THE EMPLOYEES' PIC-NIC.

A Large Number of People Enjoy a Day's Outing at Qu'Appelle.

The railway men's picnic to Qu'Appelle on Friday last panned out fairly well. The weather was all that could be desired and the townspersons turned out in fairly large numbers. The Mayor had proclaimed Friday a civic holiday, and all good citizens observed it as such. Some went shooting; some stopped at home and rested; but the great majority went to Qu'Appelle. Although as a whole the picnic was a success, still the attendance was not as large as in former years. This may be accounted for by the high rate charged, the fare this year from Moose Jaw being \$1.75 whereas in former years it was only \$1.00. This, we understand, could not be avoided, as the fixing of the rates was not in the hands of the local committee, which done all in its power to have them lowered, and in fact was in a measure successful, as the rate from Moose Jaw first fixed upon was \$2.00. The fact that there was a union Sunday school excursion from Regina to the same place, about two weeks ago, has also to be taken into consideration. Instead of the party being joined by upwards to a hundred at the Capital as was the case at formations, this year there only about thirty-five Regina residents.

The Prince Albert train crew gave their services to the excursion committee and managed the picnic train. Engineer Harry Bedford was at the throttle, and Fireman McNeil kept the water boiling. Conductor Tup. Vance tore off the coupons and Brake-man Geo. McCauley looked after the train. The North West Mounted Police band was in attendance and played suitable selections during the day. The Moose Jaw orchestra was also there and provided the music for the dancing booth, and also entertained the party on the train going and coming.

In the evening the excursion train had to wait for No. 2, consequently the return trip was not started until 20:30, and it was nearly midnight when Moose Jaw was reached. Two baseball matches took place during the day, but they were both rather one-sided to be interesting. The first was between the Moose Jaw Crescents and a team from the Capital. The Moose Jaw battery was composed of "Mike" O'Hara and Walter Simington. "Daddy" Downs played first base, Charlie Prosser second and Mr. Lawrence third. Geo. Tedlock was shortstop and Franks, Hyland and Hunt were in the field. The fielders and base men did not have a chance to exhibit their baseball abilities as O'Hara "fanned" the Regina boys out as fast as they could trot them up. Major Grover pitched for the Regina team, but the Moose Jaw boys seemed to get on to his curves (?) and batted the ball all over the field. At the end of the game the score stood 16 to 0 in favor of Moose Jaw. The Regina team did not go down hoping for victory, but merely to help fill out the programme. No doubt they could make a more creditable showing if any effort was made to get the team together to practice.

The junior match was more closely contested and lasted for more than an hour. The Moose Jaw team was also successful in this event, winning the match from the Regina team by a score of 21 to 10. The following is a complete list of the prize winners in the

ATHLETIC EVENTS.
Baseball, junior clubs—1 Moose Jaw.
Baseball, senior clubs—1 Moose Jaw.
4 mile race, open—I W. Brammall, 2 Mr. Davidson.
100 yard race, boys under 15 years—1 C. Pringle, 2 B. Holdsworth.
100 yard race, girls under 15 years—1 Miss K. Mattock, 2 Miss C. Craig.
Gents bicycle race, 1 mile—I G. Barber.
100 yard race, open—I W. Brammall, 2 C. Pringle.
220 yard race, open—I W. Brammall, 2 Mr. Grover.
4 mile race, employees—I W. Brammall, 2 E. Hunt.
3-legged race, 100 yards—1 A. M. McKenzie and J. T. Muirhead, 2 W. Brammall and J. Hunt.
Sack race, 75 yards—1 B. Ostrander, 2 C. Hall.
Blindfold race, 40 yards—1 E. Simington, 2 H. Gordon.
Standing long jump—1 P. McLellan, 2 E. Hunt.
Running long jump—1 F. Muirhead, 2 J. Hyland.
Running hop, step and jump—1 F. Muirhead, 2 Mr. Davidson.
Standing high jump—1 Mr. Davidson, 2 P. McLellan.
Running high jump—1 Mr. Seymour, 2 J. Hyland.
Vaulting with pole—1 F. Muirhead, 2 Mr. Seymour.

Having just received the last direct importation for the season, my stock is now complete in both imported and domestic goods, consisting of the choicest brands of Irish, Scotch and Rye Whiskies, Brandies, London Old Tom and Holland Gins, Rum, Ports, Sherries, Champagnes, Claret, Sauternes, Burgundies, Ginger and Native Wines, Liqueurs and Bitters, Bass' Ale and Guiness' Stout, Cigars, Cigarettes, Etc. Terms Spot Cash. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Business hours from 8 to 10 o'clock.

T. W. Robinson's

P.S.—Harvest gloves & mitts.

20 MILLS ON THE DOLLAR

Is The Rate of Assessment Levied by the Town Council for the Current Year.

On Monday evening in the Clerk's office, the Aldermen assembled for their regular semi-monthly meeting. His Worship Mayor Bogue presided, and, for the first time in two months, all the Councillors were in their places, the usual absentees having returned home from the east.

Town Clerk O. B. Fysh was unable to attend and J. H. Grayson was appointed Clerk pro tem.

After the minutes of last regular meeting were read and adopted, a large list of communications, applications, accounts and a petition were received and laid on the table. Among these were communications from Gen.-Superintendent Whyte and Asst. Superintendent Milestone, of the C.P.R., in regard to the draining of the ground in the vicinity of the C.P.R. dining hall. Mr. Whyte writes:—

Winnipeg, Aug. 20th, 1896.

O. B. Fysh, Esq.,

Town Clerk,

Moose Jaw.

Dear Sir, —I again desire to call your attention to the matter of draining the water from the vicinity of the station and dining hall at Moose Jaw, which is led there from the town site. My reason for writing you just now is that I am informed that the town of Moose Jaw is endeavoring and draining these streams into the depression in front of the dining hall and as we will have men at Moose Jaw shortly to build the new dam, the work of draining could be done while the men are there. I think the town is equally responsible with this company for the drainage of the station grounds, as the town is responsible for directing a large portion of the water from the townsite to the station grounds and should therefore assist to the extent of half the cost of draining the water from the front of the dining hall. The proper way to drain of this water would be to build a catch basin and lay a 12 inch pipe from the east end of the dining hall past the east end of the seat shed. The cost of doing this is estimated at \$50. If the town is prepared to join the Company in this expense, I will be pleased to recommend the company to incur the expenditure.

Yours truly,

W. M. Whyte.

Gen.-Supt.

Asst. Supt. Milestone writes saying that for some time he had been trying to get the management to make an appropriation for the drain, but with poor results. He thought if the town would repeat their offer of donating \$100, better success would more likely be attained, at any rate there would be no harm in trying.

Considerable discussion took place over this question. Finally it was moved by Coun. Herrier, seconded by Coun. Wilson, that an appropriation of \$100 be granted to the C.P.R. to assist them in building a catch basin and drain to remove the water from the foot of Main street, providing that the company furnish plans and specifications satisfactory to the Council, and that on making this offer the Council does so in order to have an early removal of the trouble and not because they consider the town is in anyway responsible for the water in its natural course being dammed back by the said company, and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to Gen.-Supt. Whyte and Supt. Milestone.

The motion carried, all the Aldermen voting for it excepting Mr. Healey who urged that he did not think it was good policy to make appropriations to any corporation for the removal of a nuisance.

Applications were received from W. N. Mitchell, tailor, and D. McTavish, barber, for the lease of the town hall block, on its being vacated by its present occupant. The former offered \$16.00 per month for a yearly rental, on condition that the Council would remove the partition and make the Clerk's office and adjoining room as one. Mr. McTavish offered \$10.00 per month, the premises to remain as they are at present. The applications were laid over for further consideration.

A petition was received signed by Messrs. R. W. Emerson, G. E. Glassford and P. N. Dorland, asking for the extension of High street sidewalk for about 175 feet, which would meet the present requirements of those owning property and living in that part of the town. The petition was filed as the matter is already receiving the attention of the Council.

On motion by Coun. Herrier, seconded by Coun. Hanash, the following accounts were ordered to be paid:—Mr. Burnett, \$3.75; H. Battell, salary, \$35.00; H. McDougall, lumber, \$11.47; Martin Barnes, ditching, \$17.25.

The rate of assessment for the current year was next taken up and freely discussed. The rate was struck at 20 mills on the dollar to be levied on all assessable property assessed on the last revised assessment roll of the town. Coun. Grayson gave notice that at the next regular meeting he would introduce a by law to confirm the rate of assessment levied at that meeting.

The re-setting of the town scales on the lot to the rear of the town hall was considered, and Coun. Wilson, of the Market committee, was authorized to secure plans and specifications for the placing of the scales, and submit the same as soon as possible.

Coun. Grayson, chairman of the Finance committee, was authorized to make arrangements for the sale of the building on the lots to the rear of the town hall.

The Mayor said he had been requested by the Methodist Ladies' Aid to ask the Council if they would grant an exemption from license for the Kliseker concert, to be given under their auspices the following evening, as the Aid had to pay the rental of the town hall as well. The request was refused as the Council did not want to establish a precedent in regard to this matter.

His Worship also drew the attention of the Council to the condition of the bridge over Thunder Creek, to the west of the town. The railing for a considerable distance on the south side of the bridge was broken down, which made crossing it dangerous, especially on a dark night. The chairman of the Board of Works promised to have it repaired the following day.

METHODIST MEET.

The Regular Financial Meeting of Representatives of the Regina District.

The representatives of the Regina District, met in the Methodist church, Moose Jaw, on September 2nd, to attend to various financial interests of the church. The district embraces the territory extending from Indian Head in the east to Parkbeg in the west, and south to Portal and north to Prince Albert and vicinity, comprising in all thirteen circuits and missions, all of which are regularly supplied with pastors. In addition to the regular representatives the meeting was favored with the presence of the Rev. James Woodsworth, superintendent of missions in the Manitoba, North-West and British Columbia conferences. Mr. Woodsworth's wide experience and clear judgment makes him always a welcome visitor to these gatherings.

Among those present were Reverends Mr. Ferrier, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Bunt, Mr. Wotten, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Scott, Mr. Woodsworth, Mr. Robinson, and Messrs. W. W. Bole, R. Beard, M. Henderson, and Jno. Dobbin.

The probable income of all the fields was looked into thoroughly and it was found that in the items of ministerial support and connectional funds a considerable increase will be made over previous years.

There were levied on the district as follows:—For Wesley College, \$391.50; Superannuation Fund, \$265.00; and General Conference Fund, \$25.00. The different fields locally accepted the amounts assigned to them for meeting these sums.

In the afternoon business was suspended for an hour to allow the Moose Jaw Auxiliary of the Woman's Missionary Society to hold their monthly meeting. After the devotional services, the President, Mrs. (Rev.) T. Ferrier, called on Rev. Jas. Woodsworth for an address. The subject chosen was "Mission Work in British Columbia." The address was exceedingly interesting and profitable.

The evening session, consisting of a public meeting, was held in the Presbyterian church, it being the occasion of the usual week evening service in that church. It reflects a commendable Christ-like spirit to see the churches thus uniting in a service of that character. The principal feature of the meeting consisted in an address given by Rev. T. C. Buchanan, of Regina, on the subject: "The Ideal Church." The address was very suggestive and showed the speaker to be, in thought, living in advance of the times.

Boharn.

Mr. Geo. Green was thrown from a horse and dislocated his shoulder.

Mr. Walker Auger returned home from Maple Creek to attend to his harvest, after which he intends to return. Mr. Auger is engaged in sheep ranching at Maple Creek.

A large herd of fat cattle passed through here on Monday last from the ranches of Messrs. Colenutt, Bradshaw and Manley, of Parkbeg, en route to Moose Jaw, where they were bought by Mr. Balderstone. LOOKER ON.

ABANDONMENT OF CLIFTON HOUSE

Colonel Henry Knollys, of the British army, in an article in a recent number of Blackwood's Magazine, on "English Officers and Soldiers as They Will Be," notes the encouraging fact that of late years many measures of detail have been adopted which have materially reduced the temptations besetting soldiers to excess in drinking—such as the abolition of beer-money, of the promise of the daily pint, whether the recipient cared to drink it or not, and of the issue of grog on transports during sea voyages, which, Lord Wellesley observes, taught every man who had been on board ship a certain time to become a confirmed dram drinker. The difficulties in the way of temperance reform may appear very great indeed; but it is well for temperance workers to encourage themselves by the thought of the great change that has of late years come over public sentiment in many quarters regarding the use of alcoholic beverages. While it is, of course, best to be temperate as a matter of high principle, it is almost becoming fashionable with large sections of society to denounce, or at least refuse, the wine-rededed cup. Temperance reform is advancing. Things are bad enough as it is, but things are somewhat better than they were. Among seventy-eight thousand British troops in India, for example, twenty-four thousand, nearly a third, are total abstainers. The bishop of London is an ardent worker for temperance, and delivered an earnest and practical address at the recent well attended meeting of the National Temperance League in Exeter Hall, when the secretary, Mr. R. Rae, presented a very encouraging report. One of the speakers at this meeting proposed, half-jokingly, that a new society, the A.I.P. (alcohol is poison) should be started. Surely, the alphabet is much run on in these days, to provide initials for all sorts of organizations, but possibly a few letters might be afforded for such a good cause as the anti-alcoholic contention.

There is such a thing as making the Sabbath an unnecessarily tiresome and oppressive day for the little folks, though probably few parents nowadays err in that direction as the result of over-stern religious ideas. More who neglect to make the Sabbath a bright joyous day for their children fail in this particular because of an inaptitude for the invention of such profitable and innocent exercises and sacred employments as would both interest and in the best sense entertain the young folks. The net result in some cases is indicated by the story which an exchange tells of a little girl who had been instructed to learn a Scripture verse with the word "good" in it, and whose parents had accordingly taught her the text: "It is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day." The little maiden was supposed to have committed her verse thoroughly to memory, but when her turn came to recite in Sunday-school, she startled the audience by reciting lispingly: "It is awful to be good on the Sabbath day!" The notion of reverence with regard to the Lord's day is too little cultivated at the present time, but in order to "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," it is not necessary to go to the other extreme of rendering it awfully depressing to be good there or at any other time.

HERE AND THERE A GEM.

Gambling houses are temples where the most sordid and turbulent passions contend; there no spectator can be indifferent. A card or a small square of ivory interests more than the loss of an empire, or the ruin of an offending group of infants, and their nearest relatives—Zimmermann.

Midas longed for gold, and insulted the Olympians. He got gold, so that whatever he touched became gold, and with his long ears, was little the better for it. Midas had insulted Apollo and the gods; the gods gave him his wish and a pair of long ears, which were also a good appendage to it. What a truth in these words of Carlyle:

"The notion of reverence with regard to the Lord's day is too little cultivated at the present time, but in order to "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," it is not necessary to go to the other extreme of rendering it awfully depressing to be good there or at any other time.

"We will not trouble you for any more," said Claire, "said Mrs. Ashton in her pretty rippling voice; "I fear your cousin's playing has quite spoilt us for yours."

Claire shrank away from the piano and herself beside her grandmother looking comical and unhappy. "I am sorry I am not able to do what you like with," said the little clergyman to Mildred. "It is a great responsibility, a great burden for such young shoulders, but however, you will acquit yourself well of it, I don't doubt." "No, we're not good," said Mildred, "and I passed her hand lightly over Claire's bright head, and shook his head at her in mock severity. "She would lose it all, and get into no end of trouble besides."

"There's no telling what a strong mind you have, Claire," said Mrs. Ashton, "but I fear your cousin's playing has quite spoilt us for yours."

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THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block, Main Street.

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Thos. Miller, Manager.

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The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,
Would it were wortlier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1896.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

It has been semi-officially announced from Ottawa that a basis for the settlement of the Manitoba school question has been reached through negotiations carried on between the Federal and Provincial governments. Full particulars of the agreement are not yet given, but everyone will rejoice that the troublesome question is about to be disposed of. In the meantime it is worthy of note that Mr. McCarthy has taken the important step of resigning his seat in Brandon in the assurance that all fear of coercion is at an end. In his speech in the House, on tendering his resignation, he says "It is announced that negotiations are pending between the Government of the Province and the Administration here for a settlement of the question, which there is no reason to doubt is based on the principle of leaving the Province absolutely free as to the management of its own school system. Whatever may be conceded by the Province is of her own free will to be carried out by her own Legislature, and so far as I have been able to ascertain by the terms of the negotiations now on foot, the Province is not called upon to yield anything which does not leave the principle of national Schools undisturbed, nor more than may reasonably be asked for by those who believe in religious education in our public schools." The concessions referred to, it is understood, are in the main identical with those made by the Greenway government to the delegation sent from Ottawa by Sir Charles Tupper's Administration last fall, namely, the setting apart of half an hour for religious teaching each day.

THE YOUNG MAN AS A CITIZEN.

The Rev. Chas. H. Parkhurst, D.D., treats of "The Young Man as a Citizen" in his article in the September *Ladies' Home Journal*. In defining the duties of citizenship he says: "A citizen has no more right to be neglectful of the interests of a civic whole in which he is a member than the parent or child has to be neglectful of the interests of the domestic whole in which he is a member. There is the same quality of un-Christian disregard involved in both cases, and whether a man lets his State or city shift for itself or whether he lets his family shift for itself, in the one instance, as well as in the other, he is false to his corporate duty and is a despicable shirk."

The doctrine just enunciated needs to be preached and pushed. A great deal of our political misery is due to the fact that men, who are fairly faithful in most of the relations in which they are placed, do not hesitate, and are not ashamed, to be drones and renegades in their relations to the town or nation that they belong to. They would consider themselves reprobates were they to allow a neighbor to suffer abuse without an attempt at intervention, but would see their entire city, with all its machinery of government go to the dogs and the harpies without one definite effort at rescue or one distinct thought that such inaction was wicked and inhuman. Nothing will correct this evil but the creation of a sentiment so energetic and per-

vasive that decent people will not have the cowardly audacity to neglect the primary duties that pertain to them in their civic capacity. Citizens will attend the primaries, register and vote when the prevalent sentiment of attachment to our institutions is so pronounced and compelling that failure to discharge the functions of a citizen will be branded as contemptible. * * Patriotism has come rather generally to be interpreted as a willingness to fight and die for one's country and its institutions. That answers very well for a definition of patriotism during times of war, but it is generally deficient in that it allows no room for patriotism in times of peace. We should consider that a very cheap specimen of conjugal fidelity which puts a man upon caring for his wife and devoting himself to her necessities only on occasions when she was threatened by ruffians. A husband's love has its sphere of service at all times and in all situations. So has patriotism. Shooting our national enemies is only a small and accidental part in the matter. What our country needs most is men who will love her—not die for her, but live for her while there is no shooting going on."

HAIL INSURANCE.

The country press of Manitoba seems to be largely in favor of a government system of hail insurance, of a compulsory nature. Several of these papers have elaborated a system of insurance on this basis. The Commercial has in previous issues referred to the question of hail insurance, but not to the extent of elaborating any practical plan upon which a system could be carried into effect. The first thing to be decided upon is the advisability or otherwise of introducing a government system of hail insurance. If the question should be decided in the affirmative, it would be an easy matter to work out a system, and we leave that for the proper authorities to do. There is nothing impracticable or indeed difficult in devising a government system of hail insurance which could be easily and inexpensively operated. The question is simply, is it expedient?

Most of those who have proposed a provincial government system of hail insurance, take the ground that a fund should be raised by an assessment on all property of say about two mills on the dollar. A little consideration will show that any system on this basis would be altogether unreasonable. Hail insurance is a purely business matter. It is good business principal for all people to protect their property by insurance, whenever they can do so to reasonably good advantage. It would be good business principle for farmers to protect themselves by hail insurance, if they could do so on a fairly reasonable basis, the same as it is for the merchant to cover his property with fire insurance policies. Hail insurance should not be thought of as a philanthropic matter, but purely as a business affair, for such it is. If it is agreed that hail insurance is to be a philanthropic affair, then of course it might be reasoned that it would be policy to tax everyone for the benefit of those who grow crops. Our sturdy and independent farmers, however, do not want charity. No reasonable person, we believe, will wish to consider the question as other than a purely business matter. No one has yet proposed a system of fire insurance or life insurance on a basis of a general tax on all property. Such a proposition would be declared as absurd on all hands, but is really no more absurd than it would be to apply the same principle to hail insurance. One is just as much a business' matter as the other, and if a provincial, compulsory system of hail insurance be adopted, it should be only on the basis that those who are protected thereby should be taxed, and taxed also in proportion to the protection afforded. The only way to arrive at this is to make the tax on the cultivated area. It would be unreasonable to tax a man who held a large property for stock raising, purposes for the benefit of another who devoted his acres to the growing of wheat. If those who grow large acres of wheat want protection against hail, on a provincial plan of insurance, they should have it on a purely business basis, the same as the stock raiser has to secure insurance on his stock from lightning and fire on a business basis.

If those who are agitating for a compulsory provincial government sys-



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R. BOGUE.



The unexplained absence of J. T. French, editor and proprietor of the *Virden Banner*, still continues, and the paper is being published under the management of Mr. B. McLachlan, with Mr. W. L. Agnew as acting editor.

In answer to a letter from a lad, asking for an easy situation, Henry Ward Beecher wrote:—"You cannot be an editor; do not try the law; do not think of ministry; let alone all ships, shops and merchandise;abor politics; do not practice medicine; be not a farmer nor a mechanic; neither be a soldier nor a sailor. Don't work. Don't study. Don't think. None of these are easy. Oh my son! You have come into a hard world. I know of only one easy place in it and that is the grave."

Senator Lougheed introduced a bill to amend the insurance act, which provides that all policies of insurance negotiated by United States companies in Canada shall be payable in legal tender of the Dominion, notwithstanding that there may be a stipulation to the contrary in the policies. The object of the bill is to meet the contingency which might arise in the United States by reason of a free silver policy being adopted in that country. The present position of policies of insurance negotiated in Canada of United States companies is said to be that upon payment of those policies maturing, payment in most cases, if not in all, is made at the head office of the companies in the United States. Canadian policyholders would, therefore, be compelled, if silver became legal tender, to accept payment of their policies in that coin, which is only worth 52 cents on the dollar. As all premiums are payable in gold, it is urged that there can be no valid objection to making the policies payable in the same coin. The bill is likely to give rise to an interesting discussion in the upper House.

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"Pny-Pectoral has cured us of cough after a few doses. It cured myself of a long-standing cough and I am now well again. I also proved an excellent cough cure for my children, who have been subject to frequent attacks for some time past." H. O. BARBOUR,
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Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; B. Y. P. U. Monday evening at 8 o'clock; Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.
All are cordially invited.

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Pastor—Rev. Mr. Cameron.
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Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; E. L. C. E. Monday evening at 8 p.m.; Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

The public are cordially invited. All seats free.

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Anglican.—Rev. Wm. Watson.
Sunday Services: Holy Eucharist 8:30 and 11 alternately. Matins at 11. Sunday School and Adult Classes at 2:30. Evensong at 7. Special services Saturdays 7:30. Holy Baptism at any service.

All seats free and everybody invited and welcome.

Child Life in Chicago.

An exchange says that thirty-five boys and girls in Chicago, who recently applied for admission to the Joseph Medill Summer School, were asked the following six questions:—(1) Were you ever in the woods? (2) Did you ever see the lake? (3) Did you ever pick a flower? (4) Were you ever in the park? (5) Did you ever ride in a wagon behind horses? (6) Did you ever ride in a car on the railroad? On examining the answers, it was found that thirty out of the thirty-five had never been in the woods, nineteen had never seen Lake Michigan, eight had never picked a flower. During the writing of the answers one little girl was found to be crying bitterly. On inquiry it was discovered that she had been obliged to answer no to nearly all the questions, and "was afraid she wouldn't pass." Such an experience in a thickly-peopled country is a remarkable one.

Zanzibar Bombed.

On the death of the Sultan of Zanzibar, the throne of the state was usurped by Said Khalid, who refused to surrender to the British, whereupon the Sultan's palace at Zanzibar, the capital of the state, was bombarded on Thursday, Aug. 27th, by the British warships, which made short work of the palace, and forced the usurping Sultan to take refuge with the German Consulate. The bombardment lasted just fifty minutes. During that time the Sultan's armed steamer "Glasgow" opened fire on the British warships, but a few well-directed shells from the British guns silenced her fire in short order, and sank her in her moorings. No casualties were reported among the British. Admiral Rawson of the British fleet, placed the rightful claimant in the position of Sultan, and peace will soon be restored.

Great Britain established a protectorate over the State in 1890, whence came her prompt interference upon the death of the late Sultan and the attempt to usurp his place by the claimant who has now been driven out.

Dehorning Cattle in America.

The practice of dehorning cattle as practised in the western states of America is defended by the British Vice-Consul at Kansas in the course of a very elaborate report on the trade and industries of that state. He says that the practice is becoming popular in the western states and that it has many advantages which can only be appreciated by persons in the trade. It is unwise to dehorn old cattle for it takes sometime to regain their strength. The proper time for dehorning is when the calf is a few weeks old, and then the budding horn is nipped with an instrument made for the purpose. The operation is not very painful, the wound heals in a few days, and the work is over, for the horns never grow. As a result of the process it is said that the animals are more contented, gentle and docile. If pens containing horned cattle separately are visited and compared, the difference is seen at once and the advantages of dehorning are made apparent. The dehorned cattle stand perfectly still and contented, while those with horns are restless and prodding each other with their horns. It costs a little less to fatten dehorned cattle, and two more can be put into each cattle truck, thus saving carriage for cattle pay by the truck load and not by the weight. Dehorned cattle fetch more than horned when sold, for the weight of the horns has not to be deducted, and when dead the hides are not scored and cut by the cattle fighting with each other. The Vice-Consul considers it a humane act to dehorn; it is, he says surprising to see the number of cattle unloaded with broken horns and other injury caused by the horns. In transit in crowded trucks, if a horned animal falls it is almost impossible to get it up again, while a dehorned one is easily assisted to its feet.

Modern Charity.
Lord Salisbury, in a recent address, discussed the question of the indirect means used to extract money for religious and philanthropic purposes. "It is," he said, "a strange sort of compromise by which, before men will support a great hospital, let us say, they require to eat a bad dinner and listen to very indifferent speeches. Before men will support some work of benevolence dealing with the worst maladies which afflict humanity they must have a ball or garden party, and so it goes on. There must always be some secondary machinery. The largest efforts which Christian munificence ever makes it makes in response to organizations by which people are invited to purchase worthless articles at ridiculous prices. I cannot help thinking there is some thing wrong in the state of Christian feeling among the laity which makes these strange devices necessary. It is a strange contrast to what happened in the earlier and higher days of Christianity, when you read in St. Paul's Epistles to the Corinthians the request that they should send relief to their suffering fellow Christians in Jerusalem. You know that he was not addressing to them a more stringent exhortation or holding before them a higher ordeal than is required from you by the bishops or clergy who are over you in this metropolis. Yet we do not read that he found it necessary to hold a bazaar, or a charity dinner, or even a public meeting with a Roman magistrate to make a speech. Now there is no doubt that the money want is a great want to which the laity have to look, and I do not think the best way or the most effective way is to use these various circuitous and illegitimate means to which I have alluded."

Heavy Artillery.

An officer of the United States army tells this story:—"One of our Western forts was in command of a major of artillery who was constantly lamenting that his favorite arm could not be more frequently used against the Indians. Finally one day he took one of the small howitzers which defended the fort, and had it securely strapped to the back of an army mule, with the muzzle projecting over the animal's tail. With this novel gun carriage he proceeded with the captain and a sergeant to a bluff on the bank of the Missouri, near which was encamped a band of friendly Indians. The gun was duly loaded and primed, the fuse inserted, and the mule backed to the edge of the bluff. The major, remarking something about the moral effect the exhibition was likely to produce upon our Indian allies, stepped forward and applied a match to the fuse.

The curiosity of the mule was aroused. He jerked his head around to see what was fizzing on his back, and the next second his feet were brunched together and he was making forty revolutions a minute, while the gun was threatening everything within a radius of half a mile. The captain shinned up the only available tree, the sergeant threw himself flat on the ground and tried to dig a hole with his bayonet to crawl into, while the fat major rolled over and over, alternately invoking the protection of Providence and cursing the mule. Finally the explosion came, the ball went through the roof of the fort and the recoil of the gun and the wild leap of the terrified mule carried both over the bluff to a safe anchorage in the river. The discomfited general returned sadly to the fort.

Shortly after, the chief of the Indians appeared and announced briefly, "Injun go home."

Questioned as to why, he thus explained: "Injun very brave; help whiteman. Injun use gun, use bow arrow, use knife; but when white man fire off whole jackass, Injun no understand."

Old Wives Lake.

Mr. Balderstone has been through this section buying cattle. He bought eighteen head from Mr. Geo. Williams. The three-year olds brought \$35.00 per head.

We wonder when the young man from Kinistino will be here to try to convert us prairie muskins.

The Laird of Boharn's detective passed through here last week en route to Walsh's ranch. He rode the noted white rabbit, and was in pursuit of a broncho. He captured his game and started homeward, and after he had covered about ten miles of the road while in the act of spurring on the white rabbit to a little faster pace the brakes were suddenly put on and on looking around to learn the cause of the sudden standstill, great was his surprise to see the broncho going back with the rabbit's tail, fast to the end of his haultier, floating in the air as if to say, "Fare thee well, Brother Smith."

Mr. and Mrs. Johnston and Mr. Fowler, of Boharn, were the guests of Mr. Williams on Saturday last.

Owing to the rain storm on Friday, Haying has been put to a standstill for a few days.

Mr. Wm. Walsh passed through here on Saturday en route to Moose Jaw.

COTTON.

James Brass BRICK MANUFACTURER

Makes the only Red Brick in the Territories.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL, RIVER STREET WEST.

Thoroughly refitted and renovated in every department. House refurnished throughout.

ROOMS LIGHTED WITH ELECTRICITY.

First class Liquors and Cigars. Every convenience for the travelling public.

J. H. KERN, PROP.

HITCHCOCK

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BANKERS

AND FINANCIAL

AGENTS.

MOOSE JAW.

Agents.—Bank of Montreal

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Sores, and all Eruptions.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

Cures Liver, Stomach and Kidney Troubles, and Cleanses the Blood of all Impurities.

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

Cures Old Chronic Cases where all other remedies fail.

Be sure and ask your Druggist for

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla

Cures Old Chronic Cases where all other remedies fail.

...THE...

CONFECTIONER.

Keeps a full stock of Fresh Goods always on hand.

CIGARS!

Best Brands in the Market.

Ice Cream Parlors!

ALL KINDS OF SOFT DRINKS!

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EVERY FAMILY
SHOULD KNOW THAT

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

Is a very remarkable remedy, both for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress.

PAIN-KILLER is the cure for Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, Chills, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all bowel Complaints.

PAIN-KILLER is the best Remedy known for Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back & Neck, Rheumatism, &c.

PAIN-KILLER is UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST REMEDY

MASS, IT IS SPEEDY AND PERMANENT RELIEF

IN CASES OF BACKACHE, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN-KILLER is the best and

sure Remedy for Rheumatism, &c.

It is a powerful Remedy.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

CHAPTER IX.—(Continued).

Baby, christened Christabel after the Badenischer Hof. He will direct you to the doctor. You will drive to Baden in the pony-carriage, and, if possible, bring the doctor back with you."

Baby was transferred to the care of Melanie Duport, who seemed full of sympathy and kindness for her fellow countrywoman, with Martha Briggs's surly British temper damped. Mrs. Sinclair had Martha's bed moved from the nursery into her own dressing-room, where she would be able to take care of the invalid child. It was ordered to keep strictly to her nursery, and on no account to enter Martha's room.

"But if Martha has a fever, and madame nurses her, this little angel may catch the fever from madame," suggested Melanie.

"Martha's illness is contagious. I shall not 'catch' her," answered Constance, who had just received a hurried scroll from Gilbert, naming the hour of his arrival: "you must take care that Christabel looks the prettiest."

"Ah, she is always ravishingly pretty. If she were only a boy, monsieur would idolize her."

"Where are you going this morning, Melanie?"

"To the ruined castle on the hill."

"Do you think that is a safe place for her?"

"What could there be safer? What can madame foresee?"

"No," said Constance, with a sigh. "I suppose she is as safe there as anywhere else, but I am always uneasy when she is away from me."

"She has a paean of love for this little one."

Melanie departed with her charge, and Constance went back to the sick-room to attend to her patient while the sister enjoyed a few hours of comfortable sleep.

One o'clock was Christabel's dinner-time, and Christabel's dinner was a business of no small importance in the mother's mind. One o'clock came, and there was no sign of Melanie and her charge, a curious thing, as Melanie was methodical and punctual to a praise-worthiness. Mr. Paulton, the English surgeon, was seated in the room, and with a meal little silver watch to keep her acquainted with the time.

Two o'clock struck, and still no Melanie. Constance began to grow uneasy and sent scouts to look for the nurse and child. But when three o'clock came, and baby had not yet appeared, Constance became seriously alarmed, and put on her hat hastily, and went out to search for the missing nurse. She would not listen to the servants who had just returned from their fruitless quest, and had begged her to let them go in fresh directions while she waited the result in silence.

"No," she said. "I could not rest. I must go myself. Send to the police, any one, the proper authorities. Tell them my child is lost. Let them send in every direction. You have been to the ruins?"

"And there was no one there? You could hear nothing?"

"No, ma'am," answered Dawson the groom. "The place was quite lonesome. There was nothing but grasshoppers chirping."

"The river!" thought Constance, with horror; "the ruins are only a little way from the river."

She ran along the romantic pathway which followed the river-bank for about half a mile, and there ascended the steep slope of the hill, and stood the lattered old stone which had once been a feudal castle, with dungeons beneath its stately halls, and a deep and secret well for the safe putting away of troublesome enemies. Very peaceful looked the old ruins on this balmy September day, in the shade of the surrounding trees, silent, deserted.

There was no trace of nurse or child in the grassy court or on the crumbling old rampart. Yet, just where the rampart looked down upon the river, just at that point where the short sunburned grass sloped deepest, Constance Sinclair saw, in the shadow of the castle's presence, a toy dog, white, fleecy, and deliciously untrue to nature—an animal whose shapeless beauty had been the baby Christabel's delight.

Constance gave a little cry of joy, and then, as she had seen they are sometimes near," she thought, and then suddenly, in the sweet summer stillness the peril of this particular spot struck her—that steep descent—the sunburned awl, slippery as glass—the deep, swift current below—the utter loneliness of the place—no help at hand.

"Oh, God!" she cried, "the river, the river!"

She looked round her with wild, searching eyes, as if she would have asked all nature to help her in this great emergency. There was no one within sight, nor any one to help her. She clung to the bank of the river, about a hundred yards from the bottom of the slope. A narrow foot-path at the other end of the rampart led to the bank, and by this path Constance hurried down to make inquiries at the cottage.

The door was open, and there was a noise of several voices within.

Some one was lying on a bed in a corner, and a group of peasant women were round her ejaculating compassionately.

"It has a maiden, Ach, Himmel! Was gib es für ein good deal more of a spasmodic and sympathetic nature. A woman's garments, dripping wet, were hanging in front of the stove, beside which sat an elderly vine-dresser with stolid countenance smoking his pipe.

Constance Sinclair put the woman and maid aside, and lay the bed. It was Melaine who lay there wrapped in a blanket, sobbing hysterically.

"Melaine, where is my child?" The girl shrieked and turned her face to the wall.

"She asked her life to give it," said the maid German. "The current is very rapid under the old castle. She plunged in after the baby. I found her in the water, clinging to the branch of a willow. If I had been a little later, she would have been drowned."

"And the child?"

"Liebe Frau," said one of the women, "the current is strong. The little one was at play on the rampart. Its iron, and it rolled down the hill into the water. This good girl ran down after it and jumped into the water. My husband foun her there. She tried to save the child, she could do no more. But the current was too strong. Dear lady, be comforted. The good god will help us."

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"No, God is cruel," cried Constance. "I will never serve Him or believe in Him any more."

And with this blasphemy, wrung from her tortured heart, a great wave of blood seemed to rush over Constance Sinclair's brain, and she fell senseless on the stone floor.

vel of goodness throughout this anxious time. I shall never forget how good and thoughtful you have been, Melanie," said Constance, from her window, as the French girl stood in the garden below, holding baby up to be adored before setting out for her morning ramble.

"But it is a pleasure to serve madame," shrieked Melanie, in her shrill

"Monsieur returns this evening," said Constance, who had just received a hurried scroll from Gilbert, naming the hour of his arrival: "you must take care that Christabel looks the prettiest."

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(To be continued.)

TO ENABLE CAVALRY TO CLIMB.

Successful experiments have just been made in two dragoon regiments in the garrison at Metz of a novel spur invented by a locksmith of that city.

Cavalrymen equipped with this spur can gallop at a rate of nearly ten miles an hour, and hold the spur in their right hand.

The spur is made of steel and is attached to the saddle by a leather strap.

"And then?" said Mr. Paulton. "I shall send you to Baden for a few days, before you go back to baby, and then Mrs. Sinclair could leave her entirely to the care of poor Martha. She was now restored to her right mind, and was quite reconciled to that trustworthy attachment."

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ROUND THE WHOLE WORLD.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE GLOBE.

Old and New World Events of Interest Chronicled Briefly—Interesting Happenings of Recent Date.

Spieler Gully is said to be the best billiard player in the House of Commons.

There is not a reigning sovereign in Europe whose family is of the nation over which he rules.

It is said that Justin McCarthy has made \$100,000 from the sales of his "History of Our Own Times," and that the entire sum has been devoted to the Irish cause.

A Glasgow publishing house has issued a small edition of the New Testament. It is three-quarters of an inch long by half an inch wide, and weighs but 26 grains.

Railroad construction is being pushed rapidly in India, the number of miles of new track built last year or planned for this year being 4,573 or one-fourth of the length of existing lines.

Mr. J. A. Baldwin is one of the few really good musicians in the House of Commons. He follows the movements of the musical world with keen interest and is no mean performer on the piano-forte.

Of the 4,000,000 Armenians now in all the world, Turkey contains 2,500,000; Russia, 1,200,000; Persia, 150,000, and the rest are scattered over the world. The character of the people is most admirable.

Mme. Henriette of Belgium, wedding presents and clothing sent after her from Brussels to Neuilly, where her husband, the Due de Vendome, has his villa, filled 170 boxes and weighed eleven tons.

France has 529,000 office holders, whereas in 1853 she had only 200,000. The population is now 38,000,000 and accompanied with 36,000,000 then. About one man in every ten must hold some place under the government.

John Burns proposes to have a law passed requiring manufacturers making it compulsory for employers to give domestic servants "an character" on dismissal. Laws to that effect have long been in force in France and Germany.

Sir Henry Irving's son, Henry B. Irving, is said to resemble his illustrious father greatly, both in voice and manner, in his present London performance of the role of Hamlet. He has also appeared as Romeo and Jacques.

Dominican nuns at King William's Town in Cape Colony, where they have a large school, their parents having founded them, and have built their own buildings, do the carpentry and all the blacksmith work, besides teaching the boys and girls in their school.

Germany's new census returns twenty-eight cities with a population of over 100,000. The city of Hamburg has 2,275,000 inhabitants. Munich and Leipzig are closing a close race, the former having reached 400,000 and leading Leipzig by 1,500.

Peacock smoking has been tabooed for the priests in his diocese by the Bishop of Kursk in Russia as a "disgustingly bad habit, which is unbefitting for those who serve the altar, and a great temptation to the laity." He forbids it even to the wives of priests.

Bahamal is the name of Queen Victoria's dog, born from the middle of May to that of June and again from August to the last of November. It is situated in the very centre of the Dee side Highlands, walled around by the frowning Grampian mountains.

Sawdust is turned into transportable fuel in Germany by a new simple process. It is heated under high steam pressure till the resinous ingredients become sticky, when it is pressed into bricks. One man with a two-horse power machine can turn out 9,000 bricks a day.

A French engineer has conceived the idea of reproducing the house in which Napoleon lived at St. Helena as an attraction during the Paris exposition of 1900. The house will be an exact copy of the original, with panoramic canvases representing the natural surroundings.

In being shown through the Bishop of London's palace at Lambeth recently a London Methodist was pained to notice that it contained no portrait of John Wesley. He at once bought an engraving of him, had it framed, and sent it to the bishop, who accepted it with thanks.

Archduchess Maria Theresa, of Austria, is emulating Sandow. She practices with large dumb bells, and can lift a man with one hand. She is said to be over six feet when a heavy iron column fell on a man to whom it had been lifted high enough to enable him to be drawn from under. She is a delicate-looking woman of 31, wife of the Archduke Karl Stephan, and mother of five children.

The crater of a volcano in Hawaii was filled from 300 to 1,000 feet deep with molten lava, which finally found its way through a subterranean passage. It was forty miles from there to the sea, yet this avalanche of molten rocks reached the waters in less than two days, destroying everything in its wake, including flowing for weeks, heating the ocean water twenty miles out from shore.

A fashionable London dressmaker recently brought suit against a gentleman for payment of his wife's bill, and in the case the question arose as to what is a reasonable amount to be spent on dress by wife of a man whose income is \$5,000 a year. The dressmaker testified that in her opinion the wife was entitled to \$500 a year for clothes. One hundred dollars for a velvet dress was not considered extravagant. The question was whether the wife of a man with \$5,000 a year ought to have a velvet gown. The divine jury is incapable of dealing with such far-reaching questions.

Madame Patti has for many years been the possessor of a fan upon which nearly all the sovereigns of Europe have written. The following are the inscriptions: "The Queen—'Nothing is soarming as your voice.' The German Emperor—'To the nightingale of all time. Queen Christina, 'To a Spaniard, from a queen who is proud to put her among her subjects.' Queen Victoria—'King Lear, we right, that a woman's sweet voice is a precious gift in a woman, you may see Delina, one of all women, the richest.' In the middle of the fan are these words: 'Queen of Song, I offer you my salutations—A. Thiers, President of the French Republic.'

The Soar family of Ambaston, Derbyshire, England, have a residence built in the shape of a loaf of bread which is now over 600 years old. The founders of the family, it appears, were great friends of King John. When that monarch died he made several land grants to the Soars. One of these tracts,

it appears, had always been conveyed with a loaf of bread as a witness of good faith. When King John made over the papers to the original Soar, he sent the traditional loaf along with the "writings" and the deed and the loaf are both kept to this day as sacred reliques.

THE NORTH COUNTRY.

It is becoming a valuable market for the product of regions further south.

The vast region to the north of the territories or partly settled portions of Manitoba and the territories, may in time play an important part in the material development of this country. Regarding this vast northern region, little is known at present. What great sources of wealth may yet be found there, can only now be surmised by those of fertile imagination. In a region of such vast extent, it is only reasonable to suppose that some valuable mineral districts will yet be discovered there. The northern country is supposed to contain large petroleum deposits, and various other minerals have been discovered, though the country is yet very imperfectly explored, and large areas are still marked on the maps as unexplored. This north country, however, which at the present time supports only the native Indian population and a few white missionaries, will in time no doubt support a considerable civilized population. When this vast north country is developed, and its resources, whatever they may be, are being made use of, it will be a considerable source of wealth to the agricultural regions further south, in furnishing a market for footstools. In fact this great northern country is already becoming recognized as of some value in providing a market for the products of the south.

At the last meeting of the board of trade of the town of Edmonton, northern Alberta, president J.A. McLoughlin made a reference to the value of the north country. He said:

"While we hope to be able to do a large portion of our business in Canada for the benefit of the people of the north, we will have to meet keen competition. But this is not our only market, as the immense country to the north of us reaching to the Arctic ocean is yearly consuming more food supplies. It is only a few years ago when flour was a staple in pinto pots with great care to the fortunate few, and was beyond the reach of the Indians. Now, however, thousands of bags of flour go north every year as well as quantities of bacon and other food supplies. The Indians, notwithstanding their poverty, hunt fur and don't have to spend half their time hunting for something to eat. The ploughmen of the Indians of the north are most prosperous and well-to-do, and were never so well off as they are now. In this district we have no railway rates to worry over, the advantage is all in our favor and the north country is our hope for years to come."

THE X RAYS.

Wonderful Discoveries Made By the Improved Roentgen Tubes.

The General Electric Company of Berlin, after a long series of experiments, has succeeded in bringing the Roentgen tubes to such perfection that it is now possible to observe on a fluorescent screen not only the bones of the various extremities and what goes on in the joints, but also certain details of the head and larynx, and especially the process of breathing and the action of the heart by means of an inductor producing a flash 15 to 20 centimeters in length. The company is about to exhibit their apparatus in action before the Congress of Surgeons. Many German physicians of eminence have expressed approval of this development of the Roentgen rays at Guy's hospital London, the long-sought-for distinction just having been made between tickets, a disease of the ear occurring generally in underfurnished and poor "rickets," a somewhat similar development which attacks children, chiefly girls, at a later age. By means of sketches such as vaccination, he gives it to the profession, for he knows that the glory to be gained by doing so will be infinitely greater than any success that he might attain from keeping his discovery to himself for his own exclusive use; and he has the assistance of his fellows that would follow to contend with in case he kept his knowledge from the world, and for a while it created

GREAT SENSATION.

Then many medical men pronounced it a failure. Dr. Koch set to work again, and it is said that he is making discoveries of great importance. Probably the next great discovery will be for ure, and will give us a sure cure. Anti-toxins promises to revolutionize the treatment of diphtheria. Certainly, it has saved many lives. Improved methods of living have done more to lengthen the average life than anything else. We will have better houses, food, clothing, and sanitation, and who are the men who have made a study of these things and called the improvements to the attention of the people? The doctors, never asking or receiving any compensation. They have a better knowledge of diseases and the application of medicines, and of course that saves many people.

"A great many cry that the tendency is toward the cities without ever stopping to think that cityification is civilization. Certainly, people tend to live together, for they find that they live better in every way. The great mortality of the big cities is among the children of the tenements. Other children are healthier than those living in the country, notwithstanding that the latter have the advantage of pure air, for this is obvious.

"First of all, city houses are warm and the city child is better protected from the cold. If you drive through a street before it has been cleaned after snow storms, there is a disagreeable chink in the stones, and the snow may be removed and go through the next day. You will feel as if you were in another climate. City children are kept indoors until the streets are cleaned. Then they have fresh vegetables and fruits that it is impossible to get in the country; they are clothed according to the weather, and

THE SANITARY CONDITIONS

are far superior to those in the country.

Some claim that there are more nervous diseases to-day than ever before. True enough, people are strung up to a high nervous pitch, but there aren't new diseases; they know how to live better, and recognize the disease, and the branch of the profession which treats nervous diseases understands better how to treat them. So it is in every branch of medicine. New discoveries are being made and surgery has made great strides. This country has a fact that people know how to take better care of themselves than ever before, certainly is increasing the average length of man's years."

Another prominent physician said:

"The advancement of medical science has slightly increased the average of man's life, particularly by reducing his mortality, and that's the place where the science of medicine has told most. The tissues of an infant are not only most susceptible to unwholesome foods. Again, the average duration of a race, the average life, is much longer than it used to be.

STRANGE COINCIDENCE.

An interesting coincidence in the history of a Belfast (Maine) family is the following: The head of the house, an elderly man, was the first son of his father, born when the latter was 37 years of age. His first son was not born until he was 37. Now that son did not have a son born until he was 37 years of age. So at present, there are three generations of sons, all born when their fathers were 37 years of age.

A SCOTCH FARM.

A family in Scotland has just been forced out of the tenancy of a farm which it had occupied since 1680 by record, with traditions running back to the Soars. One of these tracts,

MAN'S YEARS LENGTHENED

PEOPLE LIVE BETTER THAN THEY USED TO AND SO LIVE LONGER.

Physicians say that the average life has been increased three or four years in the last century largely through saving the lives of children in city tenements.

Some people say that the medical profession has lengthened the average of human life. Others claim that new conditions have brought on new diseases. It is hard to get at statistics for or against these opinions. One thing is certain, however. Men live longer to-day than they did one hundred years ago. Prominent men at that time were considered old at fifty years. To-day when a man reaches the half century goal he is in his prime.

When asked his opinion as to whether the average of human life had lengthened with the progress of medical science, the celebrated Dr. George F. Shadley replied:

"Undoubtedly it has, and we have no new diseases. It is a gospel truth that there is nothing new under the sun. True enough, emergencies arise, but we are prepared to meet them one by one; not by new discoveries, however, but by merely evolving new methods out of old laws. Every branch of medicine has done much to save life, and that, of course, brings up the average. Take, for example, the operation of ovariotomy. It has saved the lives of

HUNDREDS OF WOMEN

within the last twenty years. The disease is not new; medical men have learned to treat it. The same is true of anti-toxins, and diphtheria, and so it goes. Appendicitis is not a new disease. People read in the papers about this and that operation for appendicitis. They scratch their heads and say: "That's a new disease. We didn't hear of that when we were young. What will these doctors be finding next?" People have been having appendicitis since the days of Adam and Eve, but it is only of late years that surgeons have learned how to treat it. The physical body has always been the same; so there can be no new diseases.

"People are very much like watches, after all. Some of them are made with good works and others have weak springs and need mending often. Mortality has been greatly reduced, it is true, but this is not for the most part among children. Nothing has ever been found that would preserve the body after death, and it is pretty hard keeping a person alive or dead.

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.. Soap .. Again ..

UT this time it is different. We have catered to the Toilet Soap trade of Moose Jaw and District, and we flatter ourselves we have pretty well secured it. We have to day placed in stock a line of Andrew Jergen's (Cincinnati, Ohio) Toilet Soap, which for quality and elegance, we confess we have never before seen equalled, but the astonishing thing is the price. We mention specially Dr. Stewart's Buttermilk and Cucumber, genuine complexion soap; 2 bars for 25 cents, 35 cents a box. See our Pansy Blossom, 4 cakes for 10 cts.

Our Extract Vinegar still goes out in enormous quantities,—its good and its cheap,—try it. 25 cts. for a pound bottle.

W. W. Bole.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1896.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. Hardy returned home from the east on Sunday.

Beaver plug is the highest grade and richest flavored chewing tobacco made. Try it.

The Toronto Industrial Exhibition opened on Aug. 31st and will continue until the 5th inst.

Mrs. Glasford, wife of Engineer Glasford, has returned home from an extended trip to the east.

Mr. T. H. Gilmour, manager of the coal mines at Roche Perce, was in town for a few days this week.

Mr. Lindsay, late of the firm of Patterson & Lindsay, of Estevan, stopped off here over Sunday, on his way on an extended trip to Scotland.

Hon. Edward Blake has declined an appointment to the judicial committee of the privy council, preferring to assist in securing home rule for Ireland.

Don't forget the Presbyterian Sunday school picnic to-morrow afternoon, on the grounds to the south of town. A good time is in store for those who attend.

Mr. McMillan, of the Wolseley Echo, brother to W. B. McMillan, of the C. P. R. shops, was in town for a few days this week, and paid THE TIMES a fraternal visit.

Next Monday—labor day—is a Dominion holiday, and it is hoped that it will be observed as such, in town in order to enable our citizens to spend a day with the ducks at the Lake.

Brakeman Norman McLeod, who fell off his train about ten days ago, at Grand Coulee water tank, recovered consciousness on Friday afternoon last, and is now on a fair way to ultimate recovery.

Mr. D. D. MacLeod, of Prince Albert, has leased the Aberdeen House and will assume charge in a few weeks. A first class boarding house may be looked for, as Mr. MacLeod has long catered to the public palate.

Mr. Jno. Fletcher left this week for Virden, Man., with his threshing machine and outfit, where he will operate it this fall. Among those who accompanied him were Messrs. C. W. Hamill, and Cecil and Bert Langford.

Mr. Sam. McCague, who has efficiently filled the position of "baggage smasher" at the C. P. R. depot here for the past year, has severed his connection with the company, and has gone to the wheat fields. Mr. Newton McLeod has been appointed to fill the position in his stead.

The concert given by Grenville Kleiser in the town hall on Tuesday evening, in aid of the Methodist Ladies Aid Society, was not a financial success, owing no doubt to the large number of entertainments that have visited our town of late. Those who did attend enjoyed an intellectual treat rarely to be had in a western town.

Mr. Thos. Rankine, of Supt. Milestone's office, has a very valuable collection of old stamps of nearly all the nations of the world. Among the number is one of the first issue which was ever made in England, and many of several provinces now annexed by Germany, England and Russia. He has also in his collection an Oldenburg stamp, $\frac{1}{2}$ of gros, second issue, green, one of which was recently purchased at an auction sale in London, Eng., for the sum of \$22; and also a Cape of Good Hope stamp, 4d, blue, one of which brought \$32 at the same sale. Mr. Rankine is sending his collection to a party in Hamilton, Ont.

The Presbytery of Regina will meet at Grenfell on Wednesday next, Sept. 9th.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell has accepted the leadership of the Opposition in the Senate.

Dr. Turnbull was called to Estevan on Sunday last, to attend a severe case of sickness at that place.

Fireman Joe. Walker returned home from his trip to the old country (Scotland) on Thursday of last week.

Mrs. J. E. Annable and family left on Tuesday morning for Trail Creek, B.C., where they will join Mr. Annable.

Miss Jennie Haigh, who has been visiting friends at Medicine Hat for the past few months, has returned home.

Rodgers Bros. & Co., of Regina, have assumed control of the business lately carried on by Fred. Davidson, at Craven.

Hon. E. H. Davis has been appointed provincial secretary of Ontario, which was made vacant by the death of Mr. Balfour.

Alf. Oram returned home Saturday from Moose Jaw, where he had been rustication for the past few months.—Prince Albert Times.

Miss Mary Wilson returned to Moose Jaw from Qu'Appelle, where she had been visiting for a short time, on Friday evening excursion train.

A meeting of the members of the Presbyterian congregation will be held after the morning service on Sunday, Sept. 13th, for the purpose of nominating two new elders.

Mr. Davidson, Fisheries Inspector for the North West Territories, arrived in town yesterday morning, on his annual tour of inspection. Mr. Davidson will inquire into the condition of the C. P. R. dam at this point.

The open season for grouse, partridge, pheasant and prairie chicken commences on the 15th inst. Sportsmen will remember that the game law prohibits the killing of more than twenty of any of these birds by one person in one day.

At the Brandon asylum, on Saturday, Aug. 29th, a lunatic named Carrothers killed a fellow inmate named Rounet, by striking him on the head with an axe. The deed was done most deliberately and without the slightest provocation.

The Buchanan Comedy Co. will open a week's engagement here on Monday next, Sept. 7th. They come highly recommended after long engagements in Winnipeg and other eastern cities. One of the members of the company is Mr. Harry Wall, who scored a success last winter with Fraser's Dramatic Company.

The Medicine Hat News says there now seems to be almost an anxiousness on the part of the N.W.M.P. to meet the requirements of the stockmen in the district regarding the question of more police protection. Constable Harring ton has been sent from Maple Creek to Langton, where he will be stationed during the summer. It is almost a certainty that two or three men will be permanently stationed on the Red Deer river, north of the town.

The C. P. R. pay car passed over this division for the last time on Wednesday, the 26th Aug. In future the employees of the company will be paid by cheques addressed to each one from the paymaster's office in Montreal, and the cheques will be distributed by the station agents at the different points along the line. The company have made arrangements with the different chartered banks throughout the Dominion for the cashing of the wage cheques of the employees without charge.

In doing so the company has apparently overlooked Moose Jaw, as no arrangements have yet been made with the local bank. On Wednesday morning the Board of Trade held a meeting to discuss the matter and see if anything could be done. A resolution was unanimously passed and for

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Mr. El. McDonald is mining at Roche Perce.

There is a wedding on the tapis for to take place about the middle of next week.

Mr. Jno. Bellamy is constructing a row boat for Mr. Wm. Downs, which will be used on Buffalo Lake.

"Don't be deceived." Insist on getting the genuine Tonka smoking mixture; 10 cents a package or $\frac{1}{2}$ pound tin.

Mrs. Paul Ostrander left for Ontario last week for a short visit with friends, after which she will join her husband at Brandon.

Rev. Mr. Ferrier, on Sunday morning next, will preach a sermon to the children, and in the evening his discourse will be specially for young men.

Ensign Green, of the Salvation Army, Regina, who was stationed here as Lieutenant about four years ago, will be in attendance at the bicycle meet, which takes place there on Monday next.

Mr. John H. Smith, of Regina, has opened up a new butcher shop here, in the premises lately occupied by Mr. D. McMillan. Don't fail to read his ad, which appears in another column.

Mr. Thos Jones, who was on the despatchers staff here for a short time this spring, was a passenger on Tuesday's Atlantic express, en route to San Francisco, for a two months' holiday.

Miss Thom, C.P.R. operator at Calgary, was a passenger on yesterday morning's west bound train, returning to her duties after a few weeks spent under the parental roof at Russell, Man.

Mr. A. M. Fenwick went down to the Capitol on Monday evening and returned Wednesday morning, in connection with the work of the board of examiners in regard to the matter of appeals from their decisions.

Li Hung Chang, China's Grand Old Man, will pass through Moose Jaw, on his way home about the 10th inst. Our townspeople no doubt see lots of celestials, but they should not miss this opportunity of seeing the chief of Chinamen.

Coun. and Mrs. Wellington and family returned home on Saturday after a very enjoyable two months' sojourn in the east. Mr. Wellington's sister arrived on Friday morning over the Soo line, and will visit her brother in the district before returning home.

Friday's excursion train was run to Indian Head, in order to give the farmers an opportunity of seeing the experimental farm. Owing to the picnic taking place in the middle of harvest, the farming community was not very well represented, and there were only thirty or so took advantage of the opportunity to visit the farm. The train returned to Qu'Appelle about 18 o'clock.

Besides the latest time tables, game laws, postal and other information usually found in Stovels' Pocket Directory, September issue contains a complete list of Statute Labor and Fire Districts for the N. W. T., with the names of overseers and their addresses, also time tables for the new route to the Orient instituted by the Great Northern railway and railway and telegraph rates to the gold district in the Kootenay country.

The regular monthly meeting of the Moose Jaw County Association of the Patrons of Industry was held in Russell hall on Saturday afternoon last. There was a large attendance and great interest was manifested in the different questions discussed, the principal one being the advisability of sending a memorial to the Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, urging the advisability of sending a trial shipment of wheat grown in Western Assiniboina to the old country market. As the wheat grown in this district is of an extra hard quality, it is thought that if it were placed unadulterated on the British market it would bring a much higher price. The idea is a good one and if carried into effect cannot fail to bring beneficial results.

The tennis club have arranged for a tournament to take place next week, beginning on Monday. Substantial prizes will be put up for competition. A good time is anticipated as a large number of entries have already been made. A full report of the tournament will be given in our next issue.

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